

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 93 11:37:38 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #248
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 23 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 248

Today's Topics:

-----Antenna placement question
[PICA.ARMY.MIL FSAC3 Mail Syst: Failed mail (msg.aa27939)]
[To: info-hams: DX LISTENING]
FORGET THE CW HELP BRUNO - GET A DICTIONARY INSTEAD!
HF mobile
Hy_gain 18AVT/WB-A vs. Hust 5btv???
Indoor Antennas
Info needed on OSCAR's
Multiband multimode VHF rigs
NE repeater directory
OPDX Bulletin #100 February 22, 1993
Portable HF antennas...
visual impaired person tuning manual antenna tuner?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 23 Feb 93 18:26:50 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!emory!logicse!flop.ENGR.ORST.EDU!
prism.CS.ORST.EDU!kayd@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: -----Antenna placement question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Howdy,

I recently installed a 5/8 2m antenna on the left-front fender of my pickup.
I have a Squack-Box antenna on top of the cab, and my AM/FM antenna on the
right-front fender...

Since I'd rather save money and buy a seperate 5/8 70cm antenna, where would you recommend I mount it? Will it bother the 2m antenna if mounted within a few inches, or should I mount it on the other fender?

Darrek Kay
Kayd@Prism.cs.orst.edu
(503)737-9410
KB7RVD

Date: 23 Feb 93 17:35:05 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: [PICA.ARMY.MIL FSAC3 Mail Syst: Failed mail (msg.aa27939)]
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 93 12:31:20 EST
From: PICA.ARMY.MIL FSAC3 Mail System <mmdf@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Sender: mmdf@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: Failed mail (msg.aa27939)
To: sream@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9302231231.aa28493@FSAC3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

Your message could not be delivered to
'infor-hams@ucsd.edu (host: ucsd.edu) (queue: smtp)' for the following
reason: ' <infor-hams@ucsd.edu>... User unknown'

Your message follows:

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 93 12:26:51 EST
From: Scott Ream (FSAC-PMD) <sream@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: infor-hams@ucsd.edu
cc: sream@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: NET
Message-ID: <9302231226.aa27939@FSAC3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

Hi Again.

Well I belong to the Sussex County Amateur Radio Club.

They have a Net every Wednesday Nights at 8:00PM Thats 0100Z
That end around 8:30 or 8:45 that should be 0130Z or 0145Z

But when the 2 meters Net ends then they QSY to the HF Rig.

The frequency for that HF Net is: 28.357.0 Please come and join us.
We want to hear from you.....

Drop in and say Hello.....

73s, DE KB2HKR

----- End of forwarded messages

Date: 23 Feb 93 17:37:42 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: [To: info-hams: DX LISTENING]
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 93 12:15:21 EST
From: Scott Ream (FSAC-PMD) <sream@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
cc: sream@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: DX LISTENING
Message-ID: <9302231215.aa22864@FSAC3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

All the Ham Operators,

What in the world is happening to shortwave broadcasting in what used to be
the USSR?

Queries Brian Grason,

Raleigh, NC in a recent letter. "When I listen in on some of the DX programs,
like Radio nederlands' Media Network, they talk about showtwave stations in Rusia.

I'm surely confused."

Brian's not the only one feeling a bit perplexed. The shortwave situation in the
former USSR has been very confusing since that country's breakup. There seem to be
dozens of new Russian stations, most of which are reported to be broadcast-
ing in the Russian language, but some do have limited English programming.
Actually, according to the most reliable information available,
there are very few genuinely independent Russian SW stations, if we define
stations in the generally accepted sense.

What we have in growing numbers are independent program producers who lease
air time on various government-owned stations, which are part of the vast
transmitter network left over from the "pre-democracy" days of Scviet

international

broadcasting. Most of those new program services are the work of present and former employees of the now defunct Gostelradio (the former Soviet broadcasting agency). They are intended as commercial operations, but it's unclear just how much advertising they have been able to attract thus far.

The largest of those "independent" broadcasters, supposedly, is Radio Ala, which began broadcasting in October 1991. Its programming, in the Russian language, consists mostly of music, with newscasts on the quarter hour. Ala, says N. Dyomina, the station's letters editor, means "wings, from the Latin." The program has its own newsgathering and writing staff, and claims to have as many as 75-million listeners in Russia.

It broadcasts its program from transmitters, leased from the Russian government, at Moscow, St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad), Ekaterinburg, and Kalingrad at various times and at up to about 12 hours a day or more. Some frequencies to try are:

7,370 7,400 11,685 11,965
12,030 and 15,255khz.

Radio Ala's address is P.O. Box 159, 125047 Moscow, Russia.

And that is it from Scott Caden Ream KB2HKR

----- End of forwarded messages

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1993 17:40:44 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!apollo.hp.com!hpwin052!hpmoea!dstock@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: FORGET THE CW HELP BRUNO - GET A DICTIONARY INSTEAD!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There have been a number of postings on this net which seem to have a far higher rate of spelling mistakes than the usual odd ones which crop up no matter how careful the author is. Murphy dictates that they will occur in the most embarrassing places. No-one is perfect.

I would have thought that if someone was not a native English speaker, but was trying their best, then diplomatic and friendly guidance might be appropriate. Flaming in public is unlikely to cause anyone to improve.

There are some people who should know better, but who post particularly poor material. This is unfortunate, because even though they may be making a valid point or providing useful information, readers can be put off by the quality of presentation. I'm surprised at the number of people unaware of the difference between "Your" and "You're". Readers always form opinions of authors and there is a big difference in the amount of esteem those "Trying hard in a foreign language" are held in compared to those who are simply judged " Too lazy to care". The real problem is caused by some native speakers producing such poor quality text that they cannot be differentiated from someone's early attempts in a foreign (to them) language.

Has anyone witnessed a case of a flame victim being converted to the flamer's way of thinking ?

My spelling and grammer are certainly imperfect, but at least I try to minimise the number of mistakes.

Spelling checker : A device to convert typo's into malapropisms.

David GM4ZNX

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 93 15:03:13 GMT
From: tijc02!jk1141@uunet.uu.net
Subject: HF mobile
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1993 18:10:44 GMT
From: usc!wupost!csus.edu!netcom.com!pineapp@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Hy_gain 18AVT/WB-A vs. Hust 5btv???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I would like to know the pro and cons of the differances between a Hustler 5btv and Hygain 18avt/wb-a antennas?

- 1) Can anyone support the warc bands with an add on kit?
- 2) Which one has the better operations from the same radio?
- 3) Are the company still in business?
- 4) Which one would you use as the primary and secondary?

Thank you,

--

Dan Curry
Pineapp@netcom.com

WB6STW
K6ANN Rptr 444.500

Date: 23 Feb 93 17:42:37 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Indoor Antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Date: 22 Feb 1993 17:50:09 GMT
>From: sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbi
>-a.edu!hamblin.math.byu.edu!usenet@network.UCSD.EDU
>Subject: antenna
>I am an apt. dweller and I wish like to know the way to do dxing. Does
>anyone have any idea how to it, looking for an antenna. I have got ts-520s.
>thnx in adv.
>tatsuya

Tatsuya, take a look at the AntennasWest HalfSquare. Depending on frequency, it can fit in a high ceiling room or attic and has an extremely low angle of radiation. Their TechNote #122b on HalfSquares is \$7. AntennasWest, 1500 N. 150 W., Provo, UT 84604, (801)373-8425
KG7BK Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.hf.intel.com

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1993 14:57:21 GMT
From: usc!wupost!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Info needed on OSCAR's
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302222126.AA06743@netmail.microsoft.com> a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) writes:

>Gary Coffman KE4ZV said:

>

> A keyed FM transmitter can be used
>for uplink, on 145 MHz for Mode A or on 435 MHz for mode B, while a HF
>receiver can receive Mode A signals at 10 meters or a converter can be
>used in front of the receiver to hear 145 MHz downlink signals on mode B.

>

>I say:

>

>I's anyone trying this? How chirpy is the CW? Do people mind you not
>compensating for doppler shift (normally done by tuning the transmitter
>rather than the receiver).

Ahem, I didn't mean to imply that you should just key the PTT of a synthesized Japanese FM rig. TR lockup time would make a mess of your CW at anything but the lowest speeds. Try keying the driver stage of a Motorola T44 strip (<\$50). The CW boys are used to working split and will chase you around once they know you're crystal controlled. Or you could modify that Japanese rig for CW keying and keep the PTT taped shut. That way you could at least move in 5 kHz steps around the transponder. It's usually not *that* crowded up there and you likely won't drift into another QSO. If that's a concern with a crystal rig, however, panel mounting the netting trimmer will make it a VXO and that will allow you to compensate for doppler.

The secret is to leave the oscillator running and key an intermediate stage. Unlike simplex HF, the split band operation means the backwave won't be a problem.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1993 13:47:12 GMT
From: usc!wupost!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Multiband multimode VHF rigs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302222120.AA06161@netmail.microsoft.com> a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) writes:

>I have often wondered why there are multimode HF rigs that span a
>decade but no equivalent transciever for VHF.

>

>For example 6m, 2m, 220MHz, and 430MHz are in a decade span but there
>is no "single rig" to cover all these bands. Each multiband VHF rig has
>a sepearte series of modules for each band which does push up the price
>dramatically.

>

>I can see the possible lack of a market (but is this really the case if
>there are a large number of Techs out there -- is is it really true
>that they only want 2m FM :-(

>

>What are the technical problems to this approach?

If you look inside the HF rig, you'll find banks of switched filters

to prevent overloading the receiver with strong out of band signals and to prevent the transmitter from spewing over 5 bands while transmitting. At VHF/UHF these tend to be helical resonators or cavities. To get a low noise front end, important at VHF/UHF, it's better to tap an active device down on these resonators directly using the "noiseless" circuit. Once you've done that, you might as well go all the way and install a mixer and image diplexer for each band. And that's what they do. The boxes are basically transverters.

The horrors of wideband reception should be well known by now to most of us who have purchased a Japanese HT. The multimodes are designed to band limit the crud with their transverter boxes. These probably add about \$100 per band to the cost of the radio, but are well worth it for the types of weak signal work for which they are intended. HF signals never get that weak due to the HF noise floor, so the HF rigs can get away with broad band active devices and diode switched lumped filters.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: 23 Feb 1993 19:22:15 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!think.com!Think.COM!bruce@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: NE repeater directory
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David Borque <borque.sceng.ub.com> has put together an electronic copy of a repeater directory for New England. With his permission, I have made this available from Think.COM via anonymous FTP in the directory pub/radio/ham. Corrections should go to him, but if you also send them to me, I'll try to update the FTP-able copy quickly.

--

--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

Date: Mon, 22 Feb 1993 05:09:21 MST
From: usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!

kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!nebulus!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: OPDX Bulletin #100 February 22, 1993
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Ohio/Penn Dx PacketCluster
DX Bulletin No. 100
BID: \$OPDX.100
February 22, 1993
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn PacketCluster Network, DL1HBT & DXNL, DF4RD, AD1C, NA8A, K8BL, W8QWI, KF8VW, AB90 and PA3DZN for the following DX information.

1S, SPRATLY. Eleven operators will be active starting March 10th or 11th for 6 days. Two of the operators mentioned were OH2BH and N7NG. The around-the-clock operation will be using the callsign 9M0S. QSL via W4FRU.

3Y, PETER I ISLAND. It was reported that the LNDX received information that the VP8SSI group has planned a visit to Peter I in the Spring of 1994.

9K, KUWAIT. Several stations will be active signing /NL February 25th to 26th in celebration of Kuwait National Liberation Day. There is a special award available, so listen for details.

9N, NEPAL. Claus (9G1AP/9N1) is in Katmandu, presently working for a German company. He is awaiting his guest license, which he should receive soon. All QSLs are to be sent to: P.O. Box 1114, Katmandu, Nepal.

HC8, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. DXNL reports N6KT will be active as HC8A from March 4th to 29th. He will operate in the ARRL DX SSB Contest March 6th and 7th and also in the CQ WW WPX Contest on the 27th and 28th. QSL via WV7Y.

KH5, PALMYRA ISLAND AND KH5K, KINGMAN REEF. (UPDATE February 16th) The following is from a press release by Alex (PA3DZN). G3KHZ has been announced as the 12th operator to complete the team for this DXpedition. There has been a delay on the start of this DXpedition. If you are unaware, their boat the "Machias" used by the AH1A team was delayed due to weather conditions and had to stay on Tarawa (T30) for some repair work. The scheduled date for departure from Hawaii is still February 28th and they plan to arrive on Kingman Reef March 5th. Then some of group will will travel on to Palmyra. Operations will last 9 days and

the announced calls are N9NS/KH5K and N0AFW/KH5. All equipment/material arrived safely in Hawaii. There has been a correction to the frequencies that were published in previous press-releases: the Palmyra SSB frequency should be 14155 and not 14145.

KH6, HAWAII ISLANDS. NODXA members, Jim (KF8VX) and his new wife Cathie (N8MXW), will be spending their honeymoon on Maui Island. They plan to be active from February 25th to March 2, as /KH6, SSB only and on all bands. Remember, if you hear them wish them congratulations.

P5RS7 CARDS. There are two items of interest. It seems a few stations have received a two-sided paper QSL card (marked temporary QSL) from Japan last week. Also, Steve (N8BJQ) received a fax from JA1BK, stating the P5RS7 cards will start coming out very soon and all will be out by Dayton Hamvention. It was also mentioned that Romeo will be coming to Dayton, but will probably not have any cards with him.

TJ, CAMEROON. TJ1JR can sometimes be found on 15 meters between 21265 and 21275 kHz starting around 1600 to as late as 2100z.

TN, CONGO. TN1AT was active Friday (19/Feb) on a couple of DX nets. Check 21335 kHz around 1530z or 14256 kHz around 1730z. QSL via F6FNU.

VK9, LORD HOWE ISLAND. JA2NQG, who has operated as 8Q7CW, will be active as VK9LH, March 10-15. Activity will be during his evening hours and CW only on all bands from 160 to 10 meters.

GERMANY SOUTH PACIFIC DXPEDITION SUMMARY. Bob, K8BL, received a letter from Tom (DL7UTM ex. Y31X0) which included a summary of his DXpeditions to four South Pacific Islands with Holger (DL7VTM ex.Y58IO) and Birgit (Y58AO). In short, they made about 35,000 QSOs. They started on the Solomon Islands and took part in the CQ WW DX CW Contest making over 10,000 QSOs with the callsigns H44IO and H44X0. They were also active from Fiji, Wallis and Tuvalu. In the letter, Tom stated he would like to visit Dayton's Hamvention and Holger would like to make a presentation of their tour. They would like to bring their logs and QSL cards for H44IO, H44X0, 3D2AO, 3D2IO, 3D2X0, FW/Y58IO, FW/Y31 X0, T25AO, T25AO/P, T28IO, T28IO/P, T21X0 and T21X0/P for the U.S. Cards should be back from the printers at the end of March. QSL only to Y49R0 or QSL Routes, Box 73, 1020 Berlin, Germany.

FAX YOUR DX INFORMATION NOW! This is just in the testing stage, but faxing will be available Monday/Wednesday/Friday from 0430 to 2030z only. The number is 216-237-2816 and operates only Class 2 Fax. Use only the dates and times specified because this is not a dedicated line.

KEEP THOSE BALLOTS COMING! Ballots for the Second Annual OPDX/NODXA DX Survey can be found in OPDX.088. Ballots can be sent to the following

packet and online addresses listed below.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet@cunyvms or send PRODIGY Mail to: DFJH48A or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

Date: 23 Feb 1993 13:30:35 GMT
From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!gatech!darwin.sura.net!blackhole.delmarva.com!
mercury!scoggin@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Portable HF antennas...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does HyGain still make those tape dipoles? A lot of Emergency Management folks were issued these for disaster HF comms (after The Big One blows down all of our Log Periodics :-)...

- John

+-----+
| John K. Scoggin, Jr. Email: scoggin@delmarva.com |
| Supervisor, Network Operations Phone: (302) 451-5200 |
| Delmarva Power & Light Company Fax: (302) 451-5321 |
| 500 N. Wakefield Drive NOC: (800) 388-7076 |
| Newark, DE 19714-6066 |
| The opinions expressed are not those of Delmarva Power, simply the |
| product of an over-active imagination... |
+-----+

Date: Tue, 23 Feb 1993 17:42:30 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu!shalamsk@ames.arp
Subject: visual impaired person tuning manual antenna tuner?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently bought a Palomar Tuner-Tuner from another ham. It worked better than my Icom AT-150 for finding the precise 1:1 SWR (the AT-150 stops at 1.5:1).

Only trouble is, I keep blowing the fuse in the Tuner Tuner by forgetting to turn it off before transmitting. Just a matter of

getting used to the new device, I suppose. If I ever start using it a lot, I might go to the trouble of putting it into the receive line AFTER the Transmit/Receive relay. My Icom 735 already brings that line out to a pair of phono jacks, so a couple of PL-259 to phono adapters would do the trick.

Aloha,
John KJ9U/KH6
shalamsk@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu

Date: 23 Feb 93 19:22:14 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References Faunt, N6TQS, 510-655-8604)p
Subject : trivial soldering question from a novice

I used a Whitney punch to punch small disks from a dime, and soldered them. They soldered quickly, and were the right thickness. Worked fine.

Date: 23 Feb 93 18:00:08 GMT
From: usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!ira.uka.de!math.fu-berlin.de!mailgzrz.TU-Berlin.DE!news.netmbx.de!Germany.EU.net!mcsun!uknet!acorn!agodwin@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C29n0r.AL3@csn.org>, <C2LvDz.5op@icon.rose.hp.com>,
<C2M7Bp.DLH@avalon.nwc.navy.mil>Ber
Subject : Re: QUESTION Re: DJ580 Mods (legal/ethical)

In article <C2M7Bp.DLH@avalon.nwc.navy.mil> erik@peewee.nwc.navy.mil (Erik van Bronkhorst Code 3814 Phone 939-1421) writes:

>
>I wonder; is it illegal to possess a radio *capable* of transmitting
>out of band? Or is it only illegal to actually *transmit* out of
>band?
>

I don't see how it can be : when most of the rules were written, radios didn't have synthesisers and microprocessors, and the only thing that kept you transmitting out of band was the proper use and calibration of your radio gear.

I accept that it's useful to have a radio able to stop you accidentally

breaking the rules, but I don't see why manufacturers feel it's necessary to protect that programmability with soldered in diodes, wires to cut, whatever. Seems more like market/price protection than a user feature, particularly on a handheld : surely a portable set is just made to be taken abroad ?

-adrian

(contemplating hacking his poor W2E for use on holiday :-)

--

Adrian Godwin : agodwin@acorn.co.uk : adrian@fangorn.demon.co.uk : g7hwn@gb7khw
ObDisclaimer : I believe this rubbish .. don't imagine that anyone else does.

Date: (null)

From: (null)

I'm using a Yaesu 747 as well, John. I have it mounted in an Astro van and with the exception of not using the remote head, I use it as you do. Even to the same antennas. I have a blast with it.

I have read and used the tips and techniques from W6AAU's book (now out of print, but soon to be printed as a new edition by Worldradio) and have had >no< problems with grounding or rf in the van. I did do a couple of things you may be interested in:

1. I ran direct leads to the battery with plenty of toroid chokes.
2. I grounded directly to the deck right at the rig.
3. I put the clip-around chokes from Radio Shack on the power leads to the on-board computer in the van.
4. I grounded the exhaust pipe a couple of places along its length with braid to the chassis.
5. I tried to get to the fuel pump to quiet it with a capacitor, but had no luck since I didn't want to pull it out of the tank to get to it. GM supposedly has a kit to do this, but as you probably know by now, their dealers don't know anything about it. This is still my biggest source of noise.

> I am intrigued by the new Kenwood TS-50 looks like the first HF radio
> that is made just for mobile operation. If Yaesu and Icom come out
> with similar radios, mobile HF may become more common. What you think?
>

I dunno. With new cars like the Camry (which is a nice product otherwise),

and more plastic in general, the tried and true techniques of grounding, etc. are tough to apply.

Are HF radios going to shrink to the size of early HTs (bricks) in the
> near future? I see a few one band low power rigs in the ads. But
> will a 100w 160-10m general coverage rig you can hold in your hand
> be around in a few years. What about power & antennas for a rig like
> that?

>
I'm fascinated by the "incredible shrinking hf transceivers" myself.
The TS-50 looks like a hot product to me. I'm going down to HRO to see
it this weekend.

>
John, WA4VLV

--

-John LeRoy
UUCP: uunet!tijk02!jkl141
Phone: 1-404-509-9851
U.S.P.S. 3875 Wintergreen Ct.

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #248
